FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIAN DELEGATE TO GENEVA SPEAKS ON SDI

AU192109 Sofia BTA in English 2047 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, March 19 -- At today's plenary session of the conference of disarmament in Geneva Mr Konstantin Tellalov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the conference spoke on the issue of averting the militarization of space.

The non-militarization of space he stressed is a task of crucial importance in reducing the threat of a nuclear war. The prospects for reaching an agreement on limiting the nuclear arms and for cubing the arms race greatly depend on its implementation.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that the so-called "strategic defense initiative" of the U.S. is not only a programme for research activities but a purposeful plan for achieving strategic superiority over the USSR.

The realization of the strategic defense initiative would deliver a devastating blow on the efforts directed towards nuclear disarmament and it would blow up the existing international law basis of the activities directed towards limiting the arms race.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that the Soviet-U.S. talks which recently started in Geneva on the whole complex of issues related to space and nuclear weapons may open up a road which will finally lead to the total annihilation of the nuclear weapons everywhere.

Mr. K. Tellalov stressed that it is necessary for the disarmament conference to take direct steps towards averting the transferance of the arms race into outer space.

POLISH DELEGATE AT GENEVA VIEWS SPACE ARMS RACE

LD201749 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, March 19: Chairman of the Polish delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference Stanislaw Turbanski today called on the conference to take early measures and appoint an appropriate body to help prevent the arms race in outer space.

He called attention to the fact that no measures had been effective so far in preventing the outer space from being abused for military ends. Therefore, said the speaker, the international community expects prompt progress in developing further international guarantees for protection of the outer space against the arms race.

Turbanski also recalled Soviet proposals in that respect and warned that rejecting them along with other similar proposals might soon lead to a rapid expansion of space armaments. The speaker criticised the U.S. arms programme.

The U.S., said he, wants to gain a military edge over the Soviet Union and capability of the first nuclear strike, without being itself exposed to a retaliatory strike.

AWP JOURNAL EXAMINES QUESTIONS OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

AU141855 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE No 2 in Albanian Feb 85 pp 25-34

[Leontjev Cuci article: "The Employment of All Able-Bodied Forces -- The Object of a Studied and Constant Activity"]

[Excerpts] The full and highly efficient employment of all the active labor force is related to a number of questions of a profound political, ideological, economic, financial, organizational, and administrative nature, as well as the quantitative and qualitative changes occurring at every stage of the dynamic development of production forces and socialist production relations.

In accordance with the demands of every stage of our socioeconomic development, concrete measures have been implemented to place the full employment of all new forces on increasingly firmer planning bases. Due to certain negative factors, the problems of the full employment of new forces are becoming more acute and complicated. Thus, for example, the rise in technical equipment and productive labor power, together with increasing intensive development, requires that, in addition to the priority requirement of increasing social production as a result of increased labor productivity, new labor fronts should also be extended to ensure the full employment of all able-bodied labor forces.

The fact that unemployment does not exist in our country is a reflection of the superiority of the socialist order. Unemployment causes great concern among the working masses in bourgeois and revisionist capitalist countries. The social ownership of the means of production and the dictatorship of the proletariat constitute the economic, social, and political base for the beneficial employment of all able-bodied forces. However, this superiority of our socialist order does not produce results spontaneously or with partial measures. On the contrary, it requires the mobilization and harmonization of the efforts of all leading economic and state organs and institutions, from the center to the periphery; it requires profound studies to make certain that these problems occupy a place of central attention from the beginning of the planning process, and that they be closely linked with the economic-financial indicators of the production plan.

Our country's experience shows that the high rate of population growth and of the growth in able-bodied manpower, and their full employment, make it possible to develop the country's economy at a rapid pace, even with its intensive development. The preservation of a high population growth rate, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, is not a matter of subjective desire, but an objective necessity related to the internal development of the economy, to preserve the population distribution throughout all the regions of the country, and to the increased human potential for the country's defense.

In this respect, the party's policy and our entire material and social development have aimed at and have managed to create conditions and possibilities not only for a rapid increase of the population and of able-bodied forces, but also for a radical improvement of living conditions in the cities and in the villages. During the 4 decades of the people's regime, the extended growth in the labor forces has been due to the high population growth rate.

Thus, the annual average growth rate of the population during the 23-year period 1960-83, has been 2.5 percent, or approximately 4 times higher than the average in the European Continent. Consequently, the average age of the population in our country is very young, approximately 25.7 years.

This is sufficient to reflect in a comprehensive manner the new qualitative substance of the regeneration and youthful composition of the population in our country, which forms the foundation for the long-term growth of the labor force. During the 1960-83 period the number of working people in the various branches of production, services, and sociocultural activities increased 2.3 times. This rapid growth in the number of working people is a testimony to the vitality of socialism and a decisive factor in relatively rapid socioeconomic development, at present and in the future.

Reliance on the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism has made it possible for the intensive development of our economy to be characterized by a constant opening of new labor fronts and the full and socially beneficial employment of new labor forces. Technical progress, the mechanization and modernization of production, have brought about only a relative reduction of the need for new active labor forces, in particular production units, but not in the economy as a whole. This very development itself has opened up new labor fronts.

In the current 5-year period, agricultural manpower is increasing by 22,000-24,000 people annually. This is a great force and powerful influence in meeting the demands posed by the intensification of agriculture, particularly with regard to the large investments being made for the development of new technologies, soil amelioration, drainage and irrigation, the intensification of cultivation, the creation of new fruit-tree orchards, the complex development of the forestry sector, and so forth.

The experience gained and the achievements attained in the field of a highly efficient utilization of the human potential in the stage of the intensive development of our economy are a testimony to the possibilities created by our socialist economy. Thus, for example, during the 1960-83 period the rate in the increase in the overall social production attained an annual average of 6.6 percent, the industrial production growth rate was 8.6 percent, the average annual agricultural production increased at about 4.7 percent, while the country's population growth rate was approximately 2.5 percent.

This shows once again that the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by our party in the construction of the means of production, and the centralized functioning of the socialist economic structure create the concrete prerequisites to overcome and resolve all difficulties that may arise in the field of the full employment of able-bodied manpower.

EDITORIAL URGES GREATER DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU201531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Democratic Centralism"]

[Excerpts] In his introductory speech to the February BCP Central Committee Plenum Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the consistent application and development of the principle of democratic centralism is one of the crucial issues of scientific-technological revolution in our country.

The organizational structure and the activities of the BCP are based, above all, on the principle of democratic centralism and the ascending development of the BCP as a leading and guiding force of the people in their struggle against capitalism and monarcho-fascism in the past, as well as for socialism and communism in the present, a struggle which is being implemented on the basis of the aforementioned principle.

The essence of this unshakeable principle is the indissoluble dialectic unity and interaction of the two principles -- democracy and centralism. This unity and interaction are described as follows in the BCP Program: "Full democracy, freedom of opinion, and criticism in discussing all problems; iron discipline and unity of action after a decision has been adopted by the majority; accurate implementation of the decisions adopted by superior election organs -- this is the irrevocable law of party life, binding for every Communist Party member, wherever he works and regardless of his post."

Manifestations of subjectivism and arbitrary attitudes are causing considerable difficulties in connection with the application of the economic approach, in counterplanning, as well as in consolidating those economic relations and mechanisms which intensify the interest of working people in more actively participating in the scientific-technological revolution, and which bring closer together and coordinate individual, collective, and social interests. The harmful practice of depriving collectives of the reserves they have uncovered has not yet been overcome. Brigades of new type, working on the basis of internal economic cost-accounting, are being set up too slowly. Perseverance in introducing competition and the elective principle in promoting cadres is lacking. There are certain leaders who fail to account to their own collectives, for their activities. A great number of auxiliary organizations, commissions, and staffs are constantly being attached to party, state, economic, and social organizations, under the pretext of expanding socialist democracy, while in many cases they increase bureaucracy by making the structures of management and leadership redundant.

If we look for the causes of the aforementioned and other shortcomings, we will discover these causes lie mainly in a lack of understanding, or even in violations of the principle of democratic centralism, in the incorrect correlation between the two basic principles -- democracy and centralism. This correlation is not always coordinated with the existing conditions and necessities. It is difficult to overcome bureaucratic centralism. There are still cases of excessive on-man command in the phase of discussion of questions and in adopting decisions for their implementation. There are still cases of excessive theorizing and speculation of unnecessary delays, and of unnecessary amendments to solutions, as well as cases of lack of discipline, lack of organization, and of misunderstood democratism. No less harmful, as an example, and regarding its final results is the still existing disregard for opinions, recommendations, and proposals submitted by the working people, as well as the lenient attitude toward cadres who have failed to accomplish their duties and are thus causing the failure of party and state tasks.

The achievement of the most correct coordination between centralism and democracy, between rights, obligations, and responsibilities is a particularly important prerequisite for the transformation of the existing social organs and structures into self-governing systems, and of the workers collectives into careful managers. This is the path toward communist self-government.

PROTOCOL TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC TIES WITH CYPRUS

AU201439 Sofia BTA in English 1351 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Nicosia, March 20 (BTA) -- From March 18 through 20 the joint Bulgaro-Cyprian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held its fifth regular session in Nicosia. The Bulgarian and the Cyprian delegations to the session were led by the committee co-chairmen, Mr Atanas Ginev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign trade, and Mr Konstandinos Kitis, minister of finance and economic development of the Republic of Cyprus.

The session passed in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect. The delegation briefed each other on the general state and the development prospects of the two countries economies. It was pointed out that the establishment of joint Bulgaro-Cyprian firms to operate in third markets is a feasible and useful form of economic cooperation in the interest of both countries. The upgrade development of relations was pointed out, especially in the commercial field.

The closing event in the session was the signing of a protocol, mapping out the framework and the guidelines for the promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Cyprus for the period until the next session which is due in Sofia at the end of April 1986.

DOYNOV MEETS GREEK CP LEADER: DEPARTS ATHENS

AU201438 Sofia BTA in English 1354 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Athens, March 20 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), met today with Mr Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP. In a cordial comradely atmosphere they discussed questions of the further strengthening of brotherly contacts between the two parties. They also considered some topical international issues.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria at 1830 GMT on 20 March adds: "This evening the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov returned to Bulgaria."]

WWII SAHIE VICTORY COMMEMORATED IN SOFIA

AU201444 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Report by Colonel Stoyan Mikov and Todor Pushev: "A Bright Pinnacle of Bulgarian Military Glory"]

[Excerpts] In every nation's history there are events of unfading, fateful significance that have left profound and indelible impressions on the people's memory. Their remembrance will always enhance the feelings of patriotism and national pride; this has always mobilized the people's creative efforts.

Such a remarkable event in the most recent history of our country is the 1944-45 Fatherland War. This was the most just liberation war of a profound national and international significance that our people have ever waged in their stormy, 13-century-long history.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory achieved by the First Bulgarian Army over the Hitler-fascist troops near the Drava River, a festive meeting took place on 18 March at the hall of the Central Club of The Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia. The celebration was organized by the Ministry of National Defense, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Sofia City Fatherland Front Committee, and the Sofia City Komsomol Committee.

Generals and officers of the Sofia garrison, as well as numerous citizens and many war veterans, attended the festive meeting.

Byula Dobay, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria, was also among those present. The festive meeting was also attended by Lieutenant General Vyacheslav Kotov, assistant to the representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by Givi Ordzhonikidze, USSR military attache in Bulgaria, and by military attaches of socialist countries accredited in Sofia.

Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense, read a report devoted to the remarkable anniversary of the Drava battle. He stated as follows:

Our hearts are filled with genuine pride at the fact that the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian People's Army have contributed to the final defeat of fascist Germany, to the common war efforts of the anti-Hitlerite coalition aimed at the prompt ending of World War II.

On 30 March 1945, at the order of Y.V. Stalin, supreme commander in chief, Moscow for the first time saluted the victory of the Bulgarian Army. Our Army fulfilled its international duty in liberating the fraternal Hungarian people, and the glorious events of Drava became a symbol of fraternal friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

Our country's participation in the closing stage of World War II and its contribution to the defeat of Hitler's Germany earned the affection and support of the worldwide democratic public, the speaker further pointed out. Bulgaria was recognized, and the position of our people's government and the prestige of the Bulgarian people, who won their right to struggle for a just and worthy peace treaty, were enhanced. At the price of nearly 32,000 victims, who were killed, wounded, or reported missing, the historical achievements of our people's democratic government were consolidated.

The people will always remember the terrible crimes of fascism, Col Gen Mircho Asenov stated. The lessons of World War II are particularly topical today, when the imperialists are relying on the people's short memory in order to conduct a policy of threats and confrontation against the socialist countries. The Soviet Union, as the chief mainstay of peace, is not striving for military superiority, but it will by no means and under no circumstances tolerate any superiority over itself. As Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed:

"Under the complicated circumstances of the present-day international situation, it is more important than ever to maintain the defensive power of our motherland at a level such as to convince the potential aggressor and make him well aware of the fact that any attempts against the security of the Soviet Union and of its allies, against the Soviet people's peaceful labor, will be reciprocated with a devastating strike. Our glorious Armed Forces will continue in the future to possess everything necessary for this."

MINISTER DETAILS TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

AU201515 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 20 Mar 85

["Data" "delivered by Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, before journalists"; date and place not given]

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- Bulgaria intensively develops her telecommunications network. Research is being made and negotiations are being conducted with leading firms from different countries for deliveries of the most modern and high grade communications equipment.

If ten years ago the telephone density in this country was 7.5 to 8 telephones per hundred people of the population, today there already are 19 posts per hundred people of the population. By the end of 1985 the number of telephones is expected to become 22 per hundred people of the population or, in other words, there will be about two million telephones in this country.

This country has a well-developed telex network. Two years ago it imported a modern digital telex exchange station from the Swedish Erikson firm. Modern telex machines have also been imported. At present the needs in this respect have been met, but after 1990 a broadening of the telex network will become necessary, which is now being planned.

Bulgaria's radio and television broadcasting network spreads over 90 percent of her territory. Recently the government adopted a decision for its still more intensive development.

Electronics are also being introduced in the sphere of post services. A part of the equipment, such as retransmitters for instance, are produced in this country. Some Western firms are showing interest in this production.

Radio-relay lines are being constructed under Norwegian and French licenses. Town automatic exchange telephone stations are being built under a "Siemens" license. An international telephone station the equipment for which has been imported from France is under construction. Mutually advantageous cooperation has been established in the equipment of the larger communications projects with firms from Great Britain, France, the FRG, Sweden, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Japan.

In the next 5 to 10 years Bulgaria will master the production of sophisticated communications equipment. Small electronic digital exchange stations will be built. The first of these stations already functions, linking 2000 telephones. This year another four stations of this type will be introduced and in future their batch production will be started.

Bulgaria is a full and active member of the International Communications Commissions with [as received] the CMEA.

She is the only country in the socialist community which takes part in the regional "Medarabtel" project for the development of the communications of the countries from the Mediterranean basin and the Middle East. A Bulgarian software for planning the far-range communications networks has been worked out. It has been provided for the country to become a far-range communications centre in the Balkans. She defended her participation in the project because her geographical location is a natural bridge between Europe and the East: What is more, there are far-range communications lines linking it to its neighbors. Coaxial cable lines and radio-relay lines which will increase the possibilities for communications are also under construction.

These data were delivered by Mr. Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, before journalists.

BRIEFS

TOURIST COOPERATION WITH SFRY -- Sofia, March 15 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Yugoslavia can successfully broaden their cooperation both in the exchange of tourists between the two countries and in the organisation of joint routes for citizens of third countries. This was stressed today at the working meeting-seminar with representatives of the Yugoslav tourist agencies (March 14-17). The seminar is the first concrete step in this direction after the signing of the agreement for cooperation between the tourist agencies of the two countries. The Bulgarian delegation included representatives of the firms "Balkanturist", Shipka", "Kooptourist" and "Pirin," members of the "Balkanturist" corporation and the Yugoslav delegation included representatives of the "Putnik", "Generaltourist", "Compas" and "Kvarnerexpress" firms members of the association of the Yugoslav tourist agencies. In 1984 Yugoslavia was visited by 39,143 Bulgarian citizens, a part of whom were non-stop travellers. In the same year Bulgaria was visited by almost 800 thousand Yugoslavs and most of them were non-stop travellers or on brief visits to the frontier areas. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1407 GMT 15 Mar 85 AU]

PRIVATE PLOT DEVELOPMENT -- Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- The personal farm plots play an important role in the system of farm products self-sufficiency of the settlement systems. Their output meets a great part of the needs of the owners of the plots and their families and what remains in excess is sold by the owners in the market or to state and cooperative purchase organisations. 1984 witnessed the continuation of the course towards increasing the produced and purchased output of the personal farm plots. In comparison with 1983, the amount of purchased meat in 1984 increased by 12,319 tons, of milk by 14.8 million tons, of fruit by 29 thousand tons and of vegetables by 79 thousand tons. The assistance rendered by the state and the agro-industrial complexes to the development of the personal farm plots also increased. In all settlement systems there are shops for seeds and preparations as well as agricultural pharmacies. The personal farm plot owners are given pigs, breeding calves and cows, lambs, chicken and other farm animals to raise. The mechanical shearing of the sheep and the artificial insemination of the cows owned by the farmers has also been organised. Tractors and other machines for cultivating the personal farm plots are also provided. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0701 GMT 14 Mar 85 AU]

GDR'S STOPH BEGINS MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Met by Strougal

LD202049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived by air today for a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. He is accompanied by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Meeting Willi Stoph at Ruzyne Airport in Prague, festively decorated with state flags of the two countries, was Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Also participating in the welcoming ceremony were Deputy Federal Premiers Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek; Federal Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar; First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek; First Deputy National Defense Minister Colonel General Karel Rusov, and other government representatives.

The purpose of the visit is to assess the development of mutual relations between the CSSR and GDR and to discuss possibilities for further deepening and improving cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Awards Strougal

LD211135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is paying a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia, presented at the Hrzan Palace in Pragua this morning the Order of the Star of International Friendship to Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier. At the same time he highly praised Comrade Lubomir Strougal's personal share in the successes, achieved by Czechoslovakia in building an advanced socialist society, as well as in deepening the unbreakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

In his answer, Comrade Lubomir Strougal thanked the SED Central Committe, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers for the high distinction which he received as an expression of the profound friendship connecting the two countries and their peoples.

I am proud, he said, that I could participate in the development of cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries which has brought, especially in the economy, many exemplary results. In conclusion he assured Comrade Willi Stoph that he will do all in his power to develop and deepen this cooperation and friendship further.

GUIDELINES FOR UNIVERSAL USE OF BRIGADE METHOD

AU190601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 85 p 5

["Principles of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council for Development of the Brigade Method of Work Organization and Remuneration"]

[Text] Brigade methods of work organization and remuneration were tested in selected enterprises and plants from 1982-84. The collectives taking part in the test achieved overwhelmingly good economic results, exceeded the set tasks, and achieved progressive yields in the growth of labor productivity and in savings in direct and concrete work.

The experience and findings obtained from the tests affirmed that implementation of the brigade method corresponds to present-day socio-production relations and demands for increasing the participation of working people in production management. Therefore, the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council -- having assessed the results achieved -- adopted a joint document which contains the principles of implementing this progressive method in our economic practice, and which has determined the course for ensuring its further political and organizational development.

Important tasks in this respect lie with the central sectoral agencies, who were charged with the task, in cooperation with the relevant trade unions, of establishing specific procedures and objectives for the brigade method oriented toward ensuring the plan's vital tasks, directing the gradual introduction of the brigade method in supervised branches, issuing for this purpose its departmental measures, and providing comprehensive assistance to subordinate organizations.

We publish the full text of the aforementioned document:

The demanding tasks of building a developed socialist society, determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress, require that all creative forces of the working people join the social process on the basis of their high enlightenment, motivation, and commitment. The strengthening of the tasks of workers collectives in production is of vital importance. Providing them with greater powers and responsibility to ensure the completion of their management and organization tasks, and in assessing and remunerating members of collectives according to merit in their work and husbandry is becoming a necessity for mastering the tasks of socioeconomic development as well as for increasing participation of the working people in management and administration.

The brigade method of the organization of work and remuneration (hereafter only "brigade method") is the basic path toward increasing the role of workers collectives, enabling a balanced intertwining of personal, collective, and social interests. Gradual implementation of this progressive method, utilizing the experience of the USSR and the other socialist states, is an important prerequisite for a higher standard of management and planning, and an important part of the practical activity of all managing bodies.

The experience from organizations that tested the brigade method under our economic conditions proves that, with good preparation and systematic organizational work, work collectives achieve faster growth in labor productivity, working time losses are reduced, material and man power resources are handled more efficiently, educational work is improved, and work discipline is reinforced.

Also, collective awareness is more intensively formed and asserted, and the same applies to mutual cooperation and comradely help. Experience shows that development of the brigade method puts qualitatively higher demands on ranking personnel and political-organizational and educational work, and that formalistic and unprincipled approaches are reduced to the minimum.

Development of the brigade method in the coming period requires that we proceed from the following principles and tasks:

The Essence of The Brigade Method

1 -- The brigade method seeks more efficient utilization of the creative forces of work collectives on the basis of their active participation in planning, organizing, and fulfilling work tasks; in implementing the advantages of the collective organization of work and mutual cooperation; in reinforcing the socialist affinity toward work; and in assessing the results achieved by the entire collective as well as the contribution of individual members to these results. The objective of the brigade method is to ensure the greatest possible growth of labor productivity, thriftiness, quality and effectiveness of production, and speedy implementation in practice of the results of scientific-technical progress.

The brigade method fulfills the following principle; Everyone is the Manager of His Own Work Place Under the Present-Day Conditions of Building a Developed Socialist Society.

2 -- The brigade method is a type of collective organization of work and remuneration in which the work collective applies the following method:

a) It is an important component of intra-enterprise management for which selected quantitative and qualitative tasks are set (planned), as well as the necessary extent of direct work and material interest in the results of collective work, and which fulfills these tasks and is remunerated according to it. It unites workers for the common and most effective possible fulfillment of production tasks on the basis of mutual cooperation and comradely assistance, and for harnessing individual abilities and initiative to collective work.

b) It takes an active part in the management of production and work, and for this it is provided with powers and responsibility in issues concerning the organization of work and division of labor within the work collective; in adopting tasks above the plan; in assessing the work of individual members and their remuneration; in observing work discipline; and in teaching a socialist relationship toward work.

c) It implements progressive methods of work organization that strengthen the collective forms of work; it applies the results of scientific-technical progress and of inventors and improvers; it strives for dynamic growth in labor productivity; and it strives for greater economy, better product quality, and a better valorization of material and energy resources.

d) It works according to khozraschet principles; it is materially interested in accepting, fulfilling, and eventually exceeding planned tasks and in achieving economic yields; its remuneration depends on the collective results of collective work; and the remuneration of each individual depends on his contribution to these results.

3 -- Implementation of the brigade method in an individual collective, squad, group, sector, brigade, workshop, center, operation, and so forth is organized on the basis of plans connected with perfecting the system of the management of work.

It is also organized to intensify the participation of the working people in production management. In all this the brigade method makes use of the work collectives' proposed initiatives.

The management of the organization defines concrete tasks for individual work collectives, as well as the conditions to guide their activity. The growth of labor productivity and cost efficiency, determination of the growth of earnings by the work collective's contributions, and the harmony between the growth of earnings and the rules for regulating payable wages applied in the organization constitute an indispensable condition.

4 -- Introduction of the brigade method is preceded by thorough production-economic, political-educational, and cadre preparation, the purpose of which is to clarify for members of the planned collective the objectives and the tasks of the brigade method and win them over to this method, and to prepare measures for improving the organization of work, for perfecting intra-enterprise khozraschets, for implementing more effective personal incentives, and so forth.

Creating conditions for the successful transition of collectives to the brigade method and for the method's permanent smooth functioning is the duty of the heads of all departments and subdivisions who are responsible for the technical, economic, production, and organizational questions of management. They perform these tasks in close cooperation with the relevant trade union bodies and functionaries.

5 -- The brigade method is introduced by the decision of the director of an enterprise (plant) in agreement with the relevant Revolutionary Trade Union Movement body and with the agreement of a work collective. Inclusion in a collective is carried out on the basis of a worker's assent.

6 -- If the brigade method is introduced in larger composite departments with a greater number of members, then workers from auxiliary and service operations and technical-economic staff can be included in them, as these people influence the work of a collective directly.

7 -- The activity of a collective is organized by its head to the extent delegated by the director of the enterprise (plant). As a rule, the pertinent leading worker (squad leader, leading hand, foreman, head of a sector, leader of an operation, and so forth) is selected as the head. Should conditions require, a skilled worker with organizational talent, experience in life and politics, and natural authority within the collective can be selected as head. The head of a collective is appointed by the director of the enterprise (plant) after discussing this with the relevant trade union body on the basis of the collective's proposal.

8 -- Fundamental questions of the collective's activity, especially the inclusion or exclusion of individual members, the ensuring of planned tasks, adoption of counterplans and special tasks and their fulfillment, rules and conclusions of the assessment of members of the collective, determining the system of remuneration, and dividing the collective part of earnings are discussed and approved at the collective's consultations. Within smaller collectives these questions can be discussed at a production consultation. Within a larger collective one can elect from its members a council of the collective that acts in harmony with the collective's instructions and helps the head direct work and fulfill tasks, and that evaluates proposals which the head submits to the collective for approval.

9 -- To ensure the planned tasks and counterplans, and to create the necessary prerequisites for smooth and economic work the collective concludes a socialist contract with the management of the enterprise (plant).

The contract contains the planned tasks and the collective's pledge to fulfill and exceed them, the pledges of economic management aimed at creating the necessary prerequisites, the conditions governing the collective's material incentives to fulfill and exceed the planned tasks, and the consequences arising for both sides from nonfulfillment of the pledges.

10 -- The collective ensures the fulfillment of tasks in its work sector within the framework of the concluded contract. Within its powers it has collective responsibility for the results of its work and the realization of entrusted tasks -- above all for timely fulfillment of the production plan and of the adopted socialist pledges, for raising labor productivity, for ensuring the high quality of products (work), for the rational utilization of equipment, for working time, for all kinds of resources, and for the protection of socialist property. At the same time, members of the collective must observe the work-legal, technological, safety, and other regulations in effect in the organization.

11 -- The director of the enterprise (plant), together with the enterprise (plant) Revolutionary Trade Union Movement committee are responsible for application of the brigade method in the organization in accordance with the valid criteria, principles, and conditions in the concluded contract. Should shortcomings in the fulfillment of objectives and concrete tasks crop up in individual collectives, the director of the enterprise (plant), together with the trade union bodies, must adopt rectifying measures without delay, and should there be grave shortcomings he must rescind the decision to apply the brigade method.

Further Procedures In Development

The experience acquired from testing the brigade method in the CSSR, and its application in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, makes it possible to expand the brigade method to all worksites at which the necessary prerequisites will be created and enables implementation of this basic precept in the upcoming years:

1 -- As of 1985, we should begin with a gradual application of the brigade method in production organizations within industry, construction, agriculture, forest and water economy, transportation, communications, the local economy, and production cooperatives.

In the other economic organizations (in the sector of services, trade, and so forth) we should begin with application of the brigade method after acquiring experience with its application under specific conditions in a smaller number of collectives.

2 -- State, economic, and trade union bodies must coordinate their steps in applying the brigade method gradually. They must regard it as a long-term process of systematically perfecting and developing the individual component of the brigade method parallel with changes in production-technical and socioeconomic conditions and with utilization of the collectives' experience. At the same time they must comprehensively utilize all findings acquired from the test period. They must verify the development of new elements of the brigade method in selected enterprises and disseminate the experience acquired in social practice.

3 -- There must be no haste, onesidedness, and formalism in gradually applying the brigade methods more broadly. Exceptional attention must also be paid to the comprehensiveness and quality of preparations for its introduction; and the set objectives, tasks, and achieved results -- especially in labor productivity growth, thriftiness, production quality and profitability, and speedy practical application of the results of scientific-technical progress -- must also be systematically followed and assessed.

Technical, economic, and production subdivisions must take part in preparations for the introduction of the brigade method in order to establish favorable conditions for the long-term success of the brigade method. During the period of preparation, members of collectives must be fully familiarized with the method's goals, conditions, and tasks; it is essential to ensure that they know the powers and responsibilities of collectives which apply the brigade method.

The results of brigade method application must be assessed on a regular basis as an integral part of the evaluation of economic activity. These results must also be taken into account during the annual comprehensive assessment of an organization's performance.

4 -- In developing the brigade method, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that its primary mission is to improve the organization of production and labor by means of the direct, active participation of all members of a collective. It is necessary to be oriented toward their active familiarity with changes stemming from the application of progress in research and development, toward the organization and course of work operations, and toward comprehensive changes in the organization of production and labor. In this process, use must be made of labor rationalization projects and of agreements on ensuring production tasks.

In further developing the brigade method, preference must be given to production sectors in which there exist objective prerequisites for a collective organization of labor. At the same time, possibilities for its introduction must also be sought in production facilities with individual organization of labor. In these production sectors, the advantages of the existing organization of labor must be combined in a creative fashion with collectivism. Above all, use must be made of the existing standards in organizing, evaluating, and remunerating work within a collective.

5 -- In the interests of enhancing the effectiveness of remuneration, collective incentives must be reinforced and conditions must be created for all of the flexible part of wages (or a substantial portion of it) to be pegged to the collective's final results. To reward individual members for their share in the output of the entire collective, effective forms of distributing collective wages must be implemented according to individual contributions, and collective decisions on the methods of distributing collective earnings must be applied.

6 -- In applying the brigade method, consistent use must be made of khozraschet principles.

Support must be given to introduction of the brigade method in large subdivisions comprising, as a rule, entire collectives of the accounting (economic) center and which have relatively large numbers of employees and utilize elaborated intra-enterprise systems of management, economy, and record-keeping. These subdivisions may be joined by the maintenance staff, employees of intra-enterprise transport, and the like.

To ensure the direct participation of working people in production and labor management, the brigade method must also be applied in small collectives (squads). Conditions must be established for the smooth functioning of these small collectives within the framework of accounting centers (organizational subdivisions), which usually operate according to specific technological-economic norms and sets of norms. For this to happen, closed production sections must be equipped with measuring technology and intra-enterprise record-keeping must be intensified.

In collectives made up of only a few individual employees, the brigade method should be used only in exceptional cases when it permits the advantages of collectivism to be utilized, when it does not require any increase in administrative work, and when it does not make management more complicated.

7 -- Wherever required for effective application of the brigade method, the enterprise or plant management will make essential changes in the intraenterprise organization and management. Similarly, enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will discuss changes in the internal structure of enterprise organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (that is, in the structure of trade union sections) wherever the participation and influence of the trade union organization must be applied directly in the interests of facilitating the brigade method.

8 -- By consistently applying the brigade method, improving labor organization, and reinforcing the merit principle in remuneration, favorable conditions must be created for the development of diverse forms of work initiative and informal socialist competition, especially for further development of the movement of socialist labor brigades and the participation of members of collectives in expeditor teams, in the movement of improvers and inventors, and the like.

DANUBE COMMISSION ACCEPTS CSSR HAINBURG PROPOSAL

AU2011l7 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 85 p 1

[CTK/ZR dispatch: "The Danube Commission on Shipping Conditions"]

[Text] Budapest -- The 434 session of the Danube Commission ended 18 March in Budapest. The representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SR of Romania, the SFRY, the USSR, and Austria adopted a number of documents aimed at further improving shipping conditions on the Danube. Likewise, a plan for the commission's work in the coming period was adopted. The plan includes the proposal of the Czechoslovak delegation to study the impact on international Danube shipping of Austria's planned Hainburg hydroproject.

ELECTRICITY OVERUSE CAN NO LONGER BE FORGIVEN

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Use Electricity More Economically"]

[Excerpts] A few months ago, the second block of the V-2 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice was put into operation and the launching of the first bloc of the Dukovany nuclear power plant, too, continues successfully. A gigantic project -- in which thousands of experts and specialists from our construction sector, from our industry, and from Soviet industry have taken part -- has thus been successfully completed. But even that is not enough. The increase in power generating capacities still lags behind the amount planned. Consumer demand substantially exceeds the potential of the power industry and the electricity balance between supply and demand continues to be very tense. It is only due to the exertion of all energy of employees of the power and coal industry, transport, and engineering, who reliably operate the power plants, that this balance can be maintained.

This has been confirmed anew by the cold spell this winter. In January, planned electricity production was exceeded by more than 3 percent, and in February even by more than 4 percent. Almost 500 million kilowatt hours were generated, and also consumed, in excess of the resources' optimal possibilities. There was a 5 percent increase in consumption compared to the same period last year. At the same time, the economic situation at the workplaces of most consumers in January and February is marked by deficits in production. These will have to eliminated in March and, at many places, also in the subsequent months, which will mean an increased demand for electricity.

A great proportion of the increased production -- and consumption -- of electricity is due to the cold weather. The population's demand for energy increased precipitously; electricity often had to be used to meet the increased demand for heat. Nonetheless, the increase in electricity consumption demonstrates that individual sectors, enterprises, plants, and cooperatives will have to change their approach to energy consumption. On no account will the production of electricity this year continue to increase according to consumer requirements, as has been the case so far. It is not within the power industry's potential to exceed the state plan, as it has done in the past. He who wastes his share at the beginning will have to save it later. There cannot be any pardons for anyone.

VACLAVIK MEETS WITH USSR'S SOKOLOV IN MOSCOW

For reports on the visit to Moscow by CSSR Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik, including his meeting with USSR Defense Minister Sokolov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

CSSR-GDR COOPERATION -- Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, and Guenter Kleiber, GDR minister of general engineering and agricultural machinery and vehicle production, signed on 14 March a CSSR-GDR governmental agreement on cooperation in scientific and technical research and science, and also other documents on mutual collaboration. At the international fair in Leipzig on 15 March, deliveries of Czechoslovak electrotechnical equipment for the Ost metallurgical combine and textile machinery for the GDR's light industry were agreed upon; mutual deliveries of industrial fixtures were also agreed upon. Among other things, the CSSR will import from the GDR equipment for chemical production, medical drugs, and 1 million tons of rock salt. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 85 p 7 AU]

CSSR LOANS TO POLAND -- The CSSR granted a loan to Poland in 1984 for construction of the Tarnobrzeg sulphur mines. In return the CSSR has been importing from the mine slightly less than 0.5 million tons of sulphur annually. The CSSR also expressed interest (during a CSSR party and state delegation's December 1983 visit to Poland) in participating in the construction of another, new mine. A few days ago Poland also submitted a specific proposal to the CSSR on this issue. The CSSR's participation in the project will ensure it sufficient deliveries of sulphur in the future. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Mar 85 p 4 AU]

PACT WITH MPLA 'AGAINST IMPERIALISM' -- Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received on 12 March in Prague the delegation of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Labor Party, led by Evaristo Domingo Kimba, the party's Politburo member and Angola's minister of agriculture. In a friendly, comradely talk M. Jakes and E. D. Kimba briefed each other on their countries' situation and task fulfillment in the economy. They also assessed the possibilities of expanding mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. In conclusion an agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and MPLA was signed. The agreement is oriented toward further deepening contacts between the two fraternal parties in the interests of consolidating the two nations' mutual friendship and cooperation and the solidarity of progressive forces in the world in the fight against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and social progress. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

POLEDNIK MEETS SFRY DELEGATION -- Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received on 11 March in Prague a delegation of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam, led by Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the front's Central Committee Presidium. Comrade Polednik briefed the guests on the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions and on the tasks of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

PARTICIPATION IN CEMA PROJECT -- According to a decision of the 37th session of CEMA in October 1983, the metallurgical industries of Czechoslovakia, Romania, the GDR, and Hungary will participate in the construction of a combine for treating oxidized ores in Krivoy Rog in the Ukraine. Czechoslovakia's share in the construction of the combine will amount to 13.7 percent; after its completion it will for 10 years receive the same percentage of enriched ore as a repayment. In financial terms, Czechoslovakia's participation has been set at 433 million in transferrable rubles, and in the peak years of construction some 4,200 employees from Czechoslovakia are expected to work there. [Summary] [Prague TRIBUNA No 9 in Czech 27 Feb 85 p 15 AU]

FISCHER GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF TALKS WITH GROMYKO

DW211103 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Werner Chogalla report from Moscow airport]

[Excerpt] Before boarding his plane for the return flight to the GDR, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had the following to say in response to my question about his impressions of his talks with Andrey Gromyko that just concluded.

[Begin Fischer recording] I have very good impressions, if for no other reason than because we have excellent relations between our two parties -- the SED and the CPSU -- and between our two states. Andrey Gromyko described our relations as excellent, and this, of course is very satisfying.

In this connection, I can tell you that we discussed international questions involving great problems facing mankind today. Also in this area, our views are congruent. The important thing is to reduce armaments, and in particular, to prevent the militarization of space and to reduce the number of missiles deployed on earth on the basis of equality and equal security. We discussed a program that will move us further ahead in this respect.

KAEUBLER CONDEMNS SENATE APPROVAL OF MX FUNDING

LD211001 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1606 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Last night the U.S. Senate made an alarming decision. By a 55-45 vote, the Senate decided in favor of the production of a further 21 MX intercontinental missiles. Next week the House of Representatives is to vote on the issue. Horst Kaeubler comments on the consequences of this decision.

[Kaeubler] President Reagan is celebrating a victory. But what kind of a victory? Under massive pressure from the White House, the Senate approved the core of the Reagan administration's nuclear arms program -- $1.5 billion for a further 21 MX intercontinental missiles. In December, the first MX, which Senator Gary Hart describes as a potential first-strike weapon, are to be stationed in the state of Wyoming. What motivates this President, who assures us that he is working in negotiations to create a world without nuclear weapons, to allow the production of the most dangerous generation yet of offensive nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons equipped with 10 multiple warheads each, which are independently targetable and are in many ways more accurate?

Oh no, the President is not embarrased when he has to explain why, despite the Geneva negotiations, such huge amounts of money go into arms production. The explanation we get from the White House is quite simple: A further 21 MX missiles should be seen as a message of American determination to the world. For one cannot allow oneself to be pressured by the Soviet negotiating partner in Geneva. A negative outcome to the vote in the Senate would have been a catastrophe to the American delegation in Geneva.

Who is under pressure? So far, all we know is that the Soviet Union is pressing for a renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, for an agreement on the renunciation of force, for a freeze on nuclear weapons as a first step, and for a ban on space weapons. Gary Hart, the former democratic presidential candidate, made remarks at the time of the Senate vote which give food for thought. He said that it seems the President only entered into the new disarmament negotiations in order to secure an MX victory in Congress. Even during his state visit to Canada, the President called senators in order to influence their decision on the MX, and just before the vote the President went to Capitol Hill to prevent a defeat.

Isn't the obvious intention behind these new MX missiles to complement the U.S. nuclear first-strike potential along with the new sea-based Trident submarine missiles and the B-1 nuclear bomber? When at the beginning of the year Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz agreed on the joint Soviet-American statement which forms the basis of the Geneva negotiations which have now begun, a quite different line of approach was set out -- reduction of nuclear weapons potential, prevention of a new round in the arms race, more security through fewer weapons. President Reagan likes to project himself as a man for whom religious principles are paramount. Even U.S. church dignitaries have addressed a strong appeal to him to adhere to moral principles -- the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. After 300 Catholic bishops opposed the MX missile last week, the bishops of the Methodist Church, the third largest religious community in the United States, yesterday rejected the MX missiles as a weapon which raises the probability of a nuclear war.

Would it not be appropriate now, when Geneva provides the opportunity of reaching effective disarmament agreements on the basis of the Soviet-American statement, to demonstrate extreme restraint in the production of new nuclear weapons so as not to burden the climate of the talks? But the massive pressure exercised by the administration in order to railroad the MX decision through the Senate, and next week through the House of Representatives, raises serious, very serious, questions.

PREMISES, FRG SUPPORT OF SDI CRITICIZED

DW210703 East Berlin Television Service in German 2005 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program, interspersed with clips from West German television involving preparations for, and West German reaction to, President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative]

[Excerpts] The designation Strategic Defense Initiative is misleading, dear viewers. If this were true there would not be any need for Geneva negotiations on the militarization of outer space or, to be more specific, on the prevention of star wars.

This, after all, is the positive development: One has come to terms on negotiating on intermediate-range nuclear weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, and on space weapons in a complex. One delegation from each of the two sides is supposed to negotiate on these problems in a complex of three groups. After all, it is impossible to negotiate on strategic nuclear weapons without talking about intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

U.S. intermediate missiles such as the Pershing II and cruise missiles, for instance, can reach strategic targets in the Soviet Union and, if deployed in West Europe instead of in the United States, assume strategic character. Soviet intermediate-range missiles, for instance those of the SS-20 variety, cannot reach the United States from central Europe.

On the other hand, it is impossible to negotiate with any chance of success on questions concerning different nuclear weapons systems if it is not possible to keep outer space free from such weapons. The Hamburg magazine STERN recently wrote about the U.S. contention that the militarization of outer space involves a strategic defense initiative: The United States, then impregnable, would have the capability to destroy the power centers of the Soviet Union with its MX and Minuteman missiles. But it is necessary to add: or with the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in West Europe.

Dear viewers, this star wars project proceeds from two premises: the command of the laser ray as a weapon, and the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. Both are wrong. The United States has for years been experimenting with the laser weapon, but without success to date. Granted, the Americans can guide bombs to their targets with a laser ray -- they have done this already in Vietnam -- but to this day they can not master the laser ray as a weapon. The contention that the Soviet Union might attack the United States, that the Soviet Union would carry out a first strike and begin a war, the lie of the century about the danger from the East, the Russian bogeyman -- all this becomes no truer with constant repetition. There is nobody in socialism/communism who would profit from armament, war preparation, and war. There is no stock exchange there on which arms shares are traded, nor are there any armies which want foreign countries, wealth, and zones of influence.

By the way, even if FRG television occasionally voices criticism internally or externally against phenomena in its own society or that of the allies, this does not change the fact that it diligently engages in anti-Soviet agitation and slander, disseminates anticommunism, and, despite occasional skepticism springing from understandable misgivings, on principle considers good and appropriate and strongly propagandizes, the U.S. overkill and space armament.

The public transport company NASA carries spy satellites into space on secret missions. These listening devices are supposed to find out where it is best to start the star wars, and all media help, the press, radio, television, computer war games -- all of them crying: Russian scare. They paint a threat from the East so that they can speak of defense, of a strategic defense offensive [as heard] which is so very necessary in space.

Andrey Gromyko, in the context of U.S. space plans, termed the word defense hypocritical. In truth, he said, this is an aggressive plan. To gloss over this fact the FRG media are now construing subtle differences between research, development, and deployment. This may sound logical but nevertheless is very transparent.

Meanwhile, more contradictions constantly come to light. They say that one must not incur a technological lag vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Well, has not the argument so far always been that the Russians are hopelessly inferior technologically? They say that they want to participate in U.S. research and exchange scientific findings, and that they might exert influence on the United States. These people obviously do not know Rogers, Weinberger, and their ilk very well, let alone the military-industrial complex.

The United States demands propagandistic assistance and financial participation for protection in space under partnership; protection under partnership: Do I hear anybody laughing?

Bundeswehr ex-General Schmueckle is indeed right when he says: If we join we are part of it, we are in it. Well, perhaps a bit in the business -- that may be true for a few people, certainly not as far as scientific participation is concerned, but definitely so in the deadly risk. This is why resistance is vital for survival.

It is for this reason that Mitterrand's no is good for France, Europe, and peace, that the approval for further deployment wrought from the Belgian Government is regrettable, and that the Geneva negotiations are so significant.

The success of these negotiations, as hard as it may be to achieve, as long as it may take to reach it, and as much patience and goodwill as it will require on the Western side, is extremely important. Mankind knows perfectly well why it is looking toward Geneva with such great expectations. What is at stake is life, the survival of mankind. After all, the next, a third, peace would be a peace without any human beings.

In that respect no illusions, incantations, guardian angels, or prayer will help. All that helps is struggle, the peace struggle on all fronts.

HONECKER ADDRESS CONDEMNS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

LD210314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0314 GMT 21 Mar 85

["Erich Honecker's Address on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 1985" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Mar (ADN) -- "The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is cause for the German Democratic Republic to reiterate its unlimited rejection of all colonialism and racism." Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, states this in an address which he conveyed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 1985. The text of the address follows:

"This year, the people of the GDR, together with all who support peace, understanding among peoples, social progress, and humanity, are making the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and liberation from Nazi domination. This victory, which the Soviet Union achieved with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, and to which German antifascists also contributed, signifies the triumph of humanism, freedom, and human dignity over master-race ideology, racism and antisemitism.

The founding of the German Democratic Republic more than 35 years ago is most closely linked with the struggle against fascism and racism and their socioeconomic roots. Our republic, as a German state of peace, is always a reliable friend and ally of all peoples fighting for national and social liberation.

Considering the bitter experience of history, the people and government of the GDR turn with repugnance and horror against the practices of the racist-fascist apartheid regime in South Africa, whose policy of state terrorism seriously endangers peace and international security. They condemn the efforts to keep the criminal apartheid regime alive with disregard for worldwide protests and UN resolutions, as an instrument to destabilize the region and to prevent any social progress.

"The German Democratic Republic values the work of the United Nations in the almost 40 years of its existence to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid. The responsibility-conscious activity of the UN special committee against apartheid, which the GDR has been actively working in for 10 years now, deserves particular appreciation. On the occasion of this anniversary, the GDR proclaims its determination to do everything in its power to eliminate the last bastions of colonialist and racist suppression.

On the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, I assure all sincere fighters for freedom and humanity and against imperialist aggression and degrading racism of the firm solidarity of the German Democratic Republic."

FRG, GDR EVANGELICAL CHURCHES APPEAL FOR PEACE

AU201443 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In a statement for peace on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and the Council of the German Protestant Church (EKD) in the FRG expressed their joint support for ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil. The document signed by Bishop Johannes Hempel, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR, and Bishop Eduard Lohse, chairman of the EKD Council in the FRG, states: "Together we demand that the arms race be stopped. We are jointly convinced that the system of nuclear deterrence cannot be a lasting way of securing peace but must be overcome by all means. We are jointly in favor of a European order of peace."

The Evangelical Church Directorates in both German states, recalling 8 May 1945, refer to the millions of dead, to the devastated villages and cities, to the horrors of concentration camps, to the criminal regime in Germany that initiated this war, and to the murder of Jewish people.

"We have been living in peace for 40 years," it continues. "We were able to reconstruct our cities and villages, create new living conditions. Looking back, we view the end of the war as a liberation for new testimony to the grace of God and for new service to God's world." But one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that peace has continued to be threatened in these 40 years.

The churches have realized that the preservation of peace must have priority over all other things.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO PRK'S HENG SAMRIN

AU201347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK I convey to you, to the KPRP Central Committee, to the PRK State Council and the PRK people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the GDR people.

With the conclusion of this treaty that is so very important for our two peoples and states and which extends into the next millenium, a new phase of cooperation between the GDR and the PRK has been initiated. In the past 5 years this treaty has proved its worth as the foundation of the close, universal relations between our two fraternally linked peoples.

I am most deeply convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity, as well as cooperation between our two parties, states, and people, will continue to successfully develop and deepen in all fields. The GDR will continue to use every opportunity for implementing our treaty of 18 March 1980 to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of consolidating peace and strengthening socialism.

In full compliance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation we will consistently continue our course that is aimed at safeguarding peace, at disarmament and detente.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, good health, creative energy, and well-being, and wish the PRK people, who are closely linked with us, further great success in building the new social system under the time-tested leadership of the KPRP.

BRIEFS

MEETINGS WITH BREMEN MAYOR -- On 12 March Herbert Haeber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met for a talk in Leipzig with Hans Koschnick, mayor of Bremen and member of the SPD Presidium, in which they stressed the importance of increasing the commitment for the cause of peace and doing everything for ending the nuclear arms race and halting the armament spiral. Hans Koschnick is in Leipzig for a visit of the spring fair. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 85 p 5 AU] In an exchange of views between Horst Soelle and Bremen Mayor Hans Koschnick, the trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG Land Bremen were the main subjects discussed. Proceeding from the results achieved in 1984 both sides spoke out in favor of expanding trade. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 85 p 7 AU]

SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION -- On 14 March Egon Krenz, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received a delegation of the International Union of Socialist Youth that is staying in the GDR to acquaint itself with the peace policy of the socialist German state. Krenz conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and stressed that the GDR is a state of peace and youth and that the two go together, and that the GDR regards the visit as an expression of the broad interest for the manifold efforts to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. On behalf of the delegation Robert Kredig, general secretary of the union, expressed satisfaction with the GDR peace policy and stressed the responsibility of the young generation for peace. Both sides welcomed the beginning of the new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva and expressed their hope for substantial results. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Mar 85 pp 1-2 AU]

REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT, EAST-WEST CONTACTS VIEWED

LD201258 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- In a commentary, entitled "Summit?", the Wednesday's issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP recalls that guessings started in Western papers on a Soviet-U.S. summit and some of the articles suggest that a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will take place in reasonable time.

MAGYAR HIRLAP states: "The history of the ten U.S.-Soviet summits since World War II proves that high level talks served the initiation or conclusion of concrete agreements, often agreements on arms reduction. Present Geneva talks has not indicated so far any real rapprochement in the Soviet and U.S. stands. However, Moscow is not averse to having a well-prepared summit."

The paper recalls that Stanislav Menshikov, advisor of the CPSU CC, stated in an interview given to a U.S. TV company that the Soviet Union did not subject a summit to conditions, and he was of the opinion that both parties dealt with issue with responsibility.

The commentary states that certain positive developments can be experienced in bilateral relations for some time and that the Soviet-U.S. summit is considered in Moscow a conceptual possibility.

"East-West relations cannot be narrowed down to Soviet-U.S. dialogue," adds the daily recalling Andrey Gromyko saying that, despite their particular importance, Soviet-U.S. talks do not cover adequately the concept of East-West dialogue.

"If there are any long-term conclusion, the first one should be that Western European countries' conduct in the coming months will be of decisive importance. Naturally, the Soviet Union and the United States bear particular responsibility for the future of the world. All states of Europe, disregarding political, economic and military alliance, can do much in the interest of East-West dialogue and contacts."

DIFFERENCES, DIVERISTY OF SOCIALIST SYSTEM VIEWED

AU200947 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Tomas Palos, editor in chief of MTI" "We Have Never Been Alone on the Road -- Our World"]

[Text] These days, preparing for the 40th anniversary of our liberation, we are taking a closer look at our history. The years and the events roll by in our memory and the main points of our road throughout 4 decades flash before our eyes, stages which we achieved through our own will and our own power.

Common History

But we have never been alone on the road. The liberators created for us the possibility of making a beginning, and with the help of the Soviet Union we were able to set out on the development of a new life and a new order. Later, ties of mutual friendship and aid developed with the other people's democracies, and by the end of 1949 the peoples engaged in the construction of socialism created the socialist world order which today, together with us, includes 16 countries. We occupy 26.4 percent of the earth's surface and 33.5 percent of its population. The Warsaw Pact and the CEMA member-countries are linked by particularly close and organized bilateral and multilateral relations, and precisely in order to reflect this close cooperation they are called the socialist community. In the CEMA countries -- 18.7 percent of the world's area -- there are 427 million people, or 10.4 percent of the earth's population.

We produce more than 25 percent of the world's entire national income (15 percent in 1950), and about one-third of the earth's industrial production (18 percent in 1950).

It follows logically from these ties that our modern history is an organic part of the history of the socialist world. The reverse is also true. The four decades of socialism have played a determining role in the development of our national destiny. It is not a matter of indifference, therefore, by whom and how our community's way of life, present and future is evaluated, because this is, in the long-term analysis, also a question of belief and trust in our own power.

And this is a very pertinent question today, because today no one in the socialist world is free of problems and in many respects our problems are different and more complex than they were before. This is because it is obvious that on a higher level of development the tasks to be dealt with are also more difficult and, as a result of progress, we must look for and find answers to new questions. We must also face the changes in the world economy and the international situation.

The Causes of Reforms

Let us not be surprised, therefore, that in Hungary, too, there has been an increase in questions concerning the internal situation of the socialist world and its international activity. Can we supply satisfactory answers to these questions? If one means by this that we are trying to calm worries by hiding current problems, worries, and mistakes and by presenting an idyllic picture of our situation, then we can answer with a firm "no." We cannot, and must not do this and it would not be in our interest, either. If, however, we are saying that we should strive to supply realistic, genuine, and true answers which, presenting the real causes and consequences of the events, convincingly deny false statements about "the crisis of socialism," and which thus have a calming effect, then we can attain this with intelligent words and good arguments.

Let us take, for instance, the most frequently-heard question nowadays: How can we explain the large-scale changes, reorganizations, reforms, and difficulties in certain countries of the socialist world order? Can we answer this question? Yes we can, because we are aware of the main causes of the events.

We can first mention the fact that over the past years most socialist countries have arrived at a development threshold -- each, of course, according to its own development level. Each country has had to decide how to continue, what goals it should pursue, and what programs it should implement. Our party approved its program at its 11th congress; likewise, the other socialist countries also worked out their own social development programs. Has not the implementation of these tasks started thousands of changes in the lives of the countries? Has it not made it necessary, in Hungary, too, to renew various political, ideological, economic, and social areas? Of course it has, and the other socialist countries are in a similar situation. Development has caused the communist parties and the peoples of the socialist countries to constantly face a variety of new questions and tasks awaiting solution. And the elaboration and gradual introduction of new answers, new concepts, and new methods has begun. It is true that this has often been and still is followed by profound contradictions and strong conflicts in many areas, but an even more serious consequence would be to mark time, or follow a "stagnant water policy" or meticulous conservatism.

Analyzing the causes, we cannot forget the fact, either, that in most socialist countries, mainly in Europe, the resources of extensive economic development have been exhausted and there is a need to switch to intensive methods of management.

This, however, is not just an economic question; it involves a new system of requirements covering various areas of life and demanding changes in guidance and management methods, as well as in conceptions. This new system of requirements also causes political, social, and ideological reorganization.

The third reason is that all the socialist countries must adjust to the world economic situation that has emerged and which has changed in ways unfavorable to us. This is also not only a question of production, although it is fundamentally production to which we must adjust the requirements of the world economy. But for our efforts to be successful there is a need for correct political evaluation and decisions, adequate scientific training, and sufficient planning and organizational activity. All this requires changes in many areas.

And finally, the fourth reason is that all the socialist countries must adjust to the more strained international situation. We must realize that today it is more difficult to negotiate, trade, and get credits. Under such conditions we must apply many new methods and means in order to ensure favorable external conditions for domestic construction work.

What is the common denominator of the above-mentioned causes? We can point out two essential elements. One is that these are objective causes. They emerged not as a result of a subjective decision of one party or another, of one government or another, but development and relentless domestic and foreign political realities played a role in their development.

The other important element is that the changes necessary as a result of the above-mentioned causes must be implemented almost simultaneously. They can hardly be separated in time. We cannot say that "today we are adjusting to the world economic situation, then, when better times come, we will adjust to the international situation and we will intensify the economy only after several years." We must cope with the four causes simultaneously. This means that we must solve the qualitatively new tasks of domestic development precisely at a time when the international political and economic conditions of socialist construction have become more difficult.

Being aware of the causes and the subsequent difficult problems here and in other countries, in the last analysis, how do we evaluate the situation of the socialist countries? We evaluate it as meaning that their current state reflects a very important process: Adjustments to the realities and requirements. Their current states proves the capacity of socialism for changes, a fact that is at the same time a condition of its existence. The more socialism can take realities into consideration, the more socialism can adjust to these realities, and the more socialism fulfills the requirements of the age, the more powerful it becomes.

Let us not fail to understand: In talking about the objective causes of the series of changes underway in the socialist countries, we do not underestimate the role played by subjective factors. This is all the more so because, under the more difficult external conditions and the more complex domestic tasks, these factors become more important; together with this, there is an increased possibility of mistakes and of the damaging effects of wrong measures. When a given political center does not recognize the above mentioned objective causes, reacts wrongly to them, disregards the realities, does not care above social requirements, and viclates Leninst norms, all this enormously increases the burdens of the socialist world order.

A nationalist line, economic policy voluntarism, or rigid adherence to methods that were correct earlier but which have become outdated, and fear of new things -- all these can be the source of serious problems. These mistakes, however, can be the result of the ideological and practical incorrectness of measures applied by a policy or a political center, but then cannot be considered to be some sort of "crisis" of the socialist social and economic system the way bourgeois propaganda presents it.

The solution lies precisely in socialism, in maintaining its principles clearly with sensitivity on two fronts, in further developing its social and economic system, in modernizing its political institutions -- in other words, in better developing its advantages both on the national scale and on an individual scale.

Unity -- At a Higher Level

Is the socialist world order, which is not uniform, capable of this? Some people also put it this way: Can we talk at all about a socialist world order when there are deep divergences and contradictions among certain countries in this world order? In order to answer this question we must go back to basics. There are social and economic requirements for belonging to the socialist world order, that is, the power and property relations are changed, the economy is transformed, and so on. Therefore, when one or another country in the socialist world order takes a political or ideological position that confronts the overwhelming majority of the community -- this happened in the case of China and Albania -- then we must examine whether the internal social order and the economic infrastructure of the given country is changing. Differences of opinion and even isolation still do not mean that the country in question is severing the objective link that connects it to the socialist world order.

It is precisely this factor on which the socialist countries that are constantly engaged in the restoration of unity build their policy. They believe that the new types of economic and social relations in certain countries and the subsequent legitimacy will, in the last analysis, prove to be stronger than any political and ideological aberrations. And thus a higher-level unity can emerge which, prompted by the interests and goals of sovereign countries, will emerge in a unity of action voluntarily accepted on the basis of principles.

Diversity

One often encounters the misconception that certain differences and diversities among the socialist countries are signs of disrupted unity. If we examine our community, it becomes obvious that there are considerable differences between countries in the level of development of production forces, in the extent of socialist construction, and in the class structure. The paths of socialist revolutions and the historical circumstances of socialist construction have also been different. Nor can we disregard the historically developed national particularities present in the people's way of thinking, way of life, moral values, culture, public life, public institutions, and other areas of life. In the final analysis, the socialist world order is made up of national states that possess their own territory, economy, and social structure. Therefore, their policy is also influenced by firm national interests, and the greater the harmony between the interests of certain nations and those of the entire world order, the stronger our community is.

This, however, is not created spontaneously, of its own accord. It is the task of communist and workers parties, in their activity and in solving their domestic and international problems, to create harmony between the general interests of the socialist world order and their own national interests determined by domestic conditions. Some of the problems that have emerged in past decades are precisely the result of the fact that certain socialist countries, when deciding on economic or political issues of great importance, took into account the specifically national elements in a way that did not adequately take into consideration the goals and interests of the entire community.

Aware of the differences between the socialist countries, we can nevertheless say that we do not consider the diversity of the socialist world order to be a negative phenomenon -- just as no one would think of considering the differences between certain capitalist countries to be a disease of the capitalist system. The main thing is that this diversity should be -- correctly speaking -- uniform in its basic tone, that is, it should be built on the ideals, interests, and goals of socialism.

For this we must still fight today and we must drive back the various anti-Marxist concepts and political efforts that are harming common interest. In this way we can strengthen the world order of socialist countries advancing on many paths and acting diversely, efficiently, and in a modern way, and increasingly approaching the common goal.

Our Peace Philosophy

Not only we, but all mankind need such a community. For many decades socialism has been the main factor in steering international power relations toward peace, and for 4 decades now no world war has ravaged our earth. Preserving peace, avoiding aggressive wars, the implementation of general and complete disarmament, and the creation of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are still in the forefront of our foreign policy. The Warsaw Pact member-states, including the Soviet Union, posses the strong social, political, and moral background necessary for the implementation of this policy. The creation of a military balance of power is of particular importance. It is no exaggeration to state that this follows the Great October Socialist Revolution and the birth of the socialist world order in victories of greatest importance achieved by the powers of socialism.

The most extremist circles of NATO, however, stake everything on one card: Through unlimited armament, they wish to upset strategic power relations. This, however, did not succeed in the fifties and sixties, either. The Soviet Union overcame its disadvantage, achieved military parity with the United States, and has become a global world power. The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact have become a trustworthy defense alliance. And because, parallel with the implementation of this, the member states' foreign policy coordination has also strengthened, it is understandable that all member-states are ready to extend the validity of the agreement expiring this year.

The following question is often heard, however: If the Warsaw Pact countries are today already in possession of such power that they are capable of destroying attackers several times over, why it is then necessary for them to further arm themselves? Let us listen, by way of an answer, to the explanation of military experts. They also admit that socialist countries have the capacity to destroy an enemy several times over -- a capacity forced upon us again and again by the other side. Unfortunately, however, this in itself does not constitute the final guarantee for avoiding war. This is true because the United States has begun producing new types of arms which, if deployed, will undermine the existing balance of power, and which are capable of reducing the current 1/2 hour needed for a strategic strike to less than 4-5 minutes. Such counter-armament is also necessary to increase accuracy and to prevent and hinder counter-attacks. Under such circumstances, the experts point out, a current multiple-attack capacity can also become obsolete and a first-strike capacity can be created by the other side, which can tempt the aggressors to adventurism. That is why we must maintain the balance and, in possession of this balance, to struggle for a freeze on nuclear arms, a halt in the arms-race, simultaneous elimination of the two military blocs, and a ban on the use of force.

The socialist countries, however, who also possess such military power, claim that no world problem can be solved militarily. Nor do the socialist countries wish to solve such problems militarily, least of all the historic debate between socialism and capitalism, which will be decided by social achievements and not by arms. In this historic competition the socialist countries have already overcome a large part of their historic disadvantage, but the past 4 decades have not and could not have been enough to catch up with and overtake the most developed capitalist countries technologically and in per capita national income. This is precisely why we, the socialist countries, wish to defend our social system, socialism, not exclusively or mainly by military means but by strengthening our economies, perfecting our social achievements, and developing and spreading socialist democracy.

To achieve this, we need time and long-term peaceful coexistence with capitalism. This is the philosophy of our peace policy.

We have never been on the road alone, as we wrote in the introduction. And we will not be alone because we have learned from the past. Four decades have proven that the guarantee of our progress and development -- in addition to our own efforts -- lies in our international collaboration with the socialist countries. We will continue to write the history of socialism together with them in the future, too.

TRADE, PERVASIVE ECONOMIC LINKS WITH USSR VIEWED

LD201145 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The Wednesday edition of NEPSZABADSAG carried an interview with Hungary's Deputy Minister of Industry Andras Gabor. The Deputy minister said in answer to questions:

"In 1949 Hungarian-Soviet trade was only 120 million roubles, in 1950, 500 million, in 1970, 1,500 million and by 1976 it rose to 3,400 million and this year it is expected to surpass 9,000 million. The Soviet Union takes a third of Hungary's overall trade, and more than 60 per cent of all trade computed in roubles. Almost half -- 47 per cent -- of the Hungarian import from the Soviet Union is mineral oil, natural gas, coal, electricity and 59 per cent of the Hungarian deliveries are machinery, equipment, instruments and various capital goods."

"Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental agreements have contributed to the dynamic development of certain branches of the Hungarian economy," said the deputy minister. "The alumina-aluminum agreement, for example, had such a favourable result as new factories and new technologies sprang up relying on it. The spread of computer technology created the basis for the development of other advanced industrial activities. The Hungarian-Soviet bilateral agreements have contributed to the development of the Hungarian machine tool industry, farm and food machinery production and the expansion of export not only to the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries but to other parts of the world. Today there are 49 production specialization and cooperation agreements in effect between Hungarian and Soviet companies which leaves hardly any Hungarian manufacturing company without direct or indirect involvement in cooperation with the Soviet Union."

"Following the expansion of contacts at national economic, ministry and industrial branch level, recently the direct inter-company connections have been widening rapidly. There are many examples for the successful cooperation of Hungarian and Soviet companies. Today development dictates such a tempo to researchers and development experts that calls for close and everyday cooperation. Consequently the good and time-honoured methods of cooperation survive though in Hungarian-Soviet economic contacts, new elements are added from year to year."

LOSONCZI GREETS CARDINAL LEKAI ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

WA201100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Mar 85 p 6

[MTI Report: "Pal Losonczi Greets Laszlo Cardinal Lekai on Cardinal Lekai's 75th Birthday"]

[Text] On Monday, Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, gave a dinner for Laszlo Cardinal Lekai, Archbiship of Esztergom, in the Parliament building, on the occasion of the cardinal's 75th birthday.

The members of the Hungarian Bench of Catholic Bishops, Deputy Premier Judit Csehak, and State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, were present at the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

In his toast, Pal Losonczi conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the Presidential Council and the government. He also placed great value on the cardinal's work in cultivating and developing good relations between the state and the Catholic Church.

Expressing his thanks for the commemoration of his birthday, Laszlo Lekai said that it was his personal goal and part of the efforts of his church to serve the pursuit of happiness of his homeland and its people and to cultivate and strengthen the national unity that has been achieved in the country.

PRC STATE REFORM DELEGATIONS ENDS VISIT

LD202348 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- A delegation of the state reform committee of the People's Republic of China, headed by Liao Chi-Li, which studied the results and experiences of the further development of the Hungarian economic management system, left Budapest Wednesday.

The delegation held talks with senior Hungarian economists and senior officials of state administration organizations. It visited economic and research institutes, factories and several county towns.

The head of the delegation gave a lecture on the present state of the reform of the Chinese economic mechanism at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR 'PROTEST ACTIONS' 1 APRIL

AU201816 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1759 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw -- In an appeal yesterday, the leadership of the Warsaw "Solidarity" called on workers to hold protest actions in enterprises on 1 April. Wage increases should be requested at the protest actions to compensate for the increasing prices of foodstuffs and energy. On 1 April a second phase in the price increases will become effective. At the beginning of March, basic foodstuff prices had already increased by up to 75 percent.

SOLIDARITY'S BOGDAN LIS ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

AU202011 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 20 (AFP) -- Bogdan Lis, the jailed former deputy head of Poland's Solidarity trade union, has ended an eight-day old hunger strike, it was officially announced here today. A statement by the office of the government spokesman said Mr. Lis, 32, "has started eating again." Relatives said they knew nothing about Mr. Lis having suspended his action, but said he was "very weak" and suffering from ulcers.

Mr. Lis was arrested during a police raid on February 13 in Gdansk at a meeting attended by two other former Solidarity leaders -- also under arrest -- and Lech Walesa, the outlawed union's Nobel Prize laureate leader who was freed after being questioned.

Mr. Lis started the hunger strike to protest against his being held in preventive detention for five weeks without being officially charged.

The investigation against the three detained former officials of Solidarity is into their pursuing the activities of a banner organization, which carries a possible five year prison term.

U.S. 'DEMAGOGUERY' ON MX MISSILES CRITICIZED

LD210401 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 21 Mar 85

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Jan Gadomski and Andrzej Walasek]

[Excerpts] [Gadomski] We will begin with a dispatch from Brussels. Over to Andrzej Bilik.

[Begin recording] The Belgian Parliament, by a 116 to 93 vote has, in the end, given its vote of confidence to Prime Minister Martens' government on the issue of Euro-missiles. [end recording]

[Walasek] What has happened in Belgium is most clearly an element in a coordinated U.S. policy, since President Reagan has simultaneous with the Belgian decision, compelled his Senate to agree to the further financing of the construction of the MX intercontinental missiles. It is becoming increasingly clear that President Reagan perceives the Soviet-American talks in Geneva as an alibi for an armaments drive.

[Gadomski] Anyway, the President is certainly not making a secret of it. He arrived at Congress a few hours before the vote and made a personal appeal to hesitant senators to vote for allocating funds for the construction of the MX missiles. He said that voting against the missiles would be an expression of a lack of patriotism, a betrayal of U.S. national security interests, and an attempt to stick a knife in the back of the American delegation in Geneva.

[Walasek] Voting against the construction of new missiles will, according to President Reagan, weaken U.S. military strength and betray its European allies. Reagan said in conclusion that rejecting the MX missile's construction program will prevent the United States from conducting disarmament negotiations from a position of strength and a position of decisiveness.

[Gadomski] In view of such demagoguery it is surprising that little more than half of the senators voted for the MX missiles. The voting was 55 to 45. However, that is still more MX supporters than last year. Reagan's methods are effective, as we can see.

[Walasek] The MX missiles have a long history.

[Gadomski] We must say clearly that of course these are offensive missiles -- typical first-strike weapons. Together with the brutal forcing upon the Belgians of another obviously offensive system, the cruise missile, the U.S. Senate's decision makes a gloomy prelude to the Geneva dialogue. President Reagan's demagogy changes nothing here; on the contrary, behind a screen of slogans it leads one to perceive a weakly disguised intention not to disarm but to achieve military superiority.

MARGUERITTE: POLES HAPPY OVER GORBACHEV SUCCESSION

PM201321 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Mar 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Gorbachev Line Delights Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Just 1 week after Chernenko's death, officials and the Polish press are concealing less and less the great satisfaction produced in Warsaw by Mikhail Gorbachev's appointment as head of the Kremlin.

On Monday, RZECZPOSPOLITA, the government newspaper, published a front page editorial by Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, in which he writes in particular: "The change of leader in Moscow immediately aroused the hope that perhaps, after all, there will be some movement, some change in this worrying arms race and, in general, in the unfavorable direction which the development of the international situation is taking."

Control Over the "Fraternal Countries"

Moreover, a top Foreign Ministry official immediately told me in confidence: "Gorbachev was already 'our' candidate 1 year ago, and we were too disappointed then at Chernenko's appointment to conceal our satisfaction now."

The Polish experts -- who have every reason to be well informed -- are in fact convinced that Mr Gorbachev, who is regarded here both as an apparatchik firm on principles, and as a pragmatist with an open mind, will guide his action in three directions:

1 -- Reformism on the domestic front: Ryszard Wojna stresses that the new general secretary is determined to change the system and introduce sweeping reforms. He would therefore be in favor of another new economic policy, and even of extending Hungarian-style reforms to the whole camp.

The opportunities for extensive economic development have in fact been exhausted, and it is necessary to move on to intensive development. If the system's structures are not changed accordingly, the country's strength and ultimately its security would be threatened.

2 -- Discipline and firmness in the party, throughout the camp, and toward dissidents: The Poles do not doubt, however, that the new Kremlin incumbent will not show the slightest weakness in defending the party and the Soviet state. Not only is that not imcompatible with the policy of internal reforms, but it is the inevitable corollary of them. It is the only way that balance can be maintained from Moscow's viewpoint.

Reforms are vital to improve the way in which the system functions and, ultimately, to win a degree of popular support, but in the short term they would be likely to produce false hopes and some easing of discipline. This must be prevented, therefore, by stepping up, if there was any need to do so, repression of dissidents and oppositionists of all kinds in all the socialist countries.

It is clear, therefore, that there will be no easing of Moscow's control over the "fraternal countries," especially since this domination by the Kremlin is one of the sources of its power and thus plays an essential role in its position toward the West.

3 -- An open policy and desire for detente with the West.

The Soviet leadership's strength is particularly necessary, Ryszard Wojna and the other Polish commentators and officials point out, since Mr Gorbachev is preparing to launch a new "peace offensive." This practical apparatchik is fully aware that the Soviet Union is no longer capable of keeping up a new arms race, especially at a time when it needs to change the structures of its internal system. The revival of East-West trade, on the other hand, will greatly help this change.

It is understandable that all this is likely to satisfy General Jaruzelski and his friends. The new Kremlin leader's open policy toward the West should, according to them, deal a final blow to the Polish democratic opposition, which would not only have the ground cut from under its feet by the internal reforms henceforth approved by Moscow, but would also be deprived of its foreign support by the improvement in East-West relations.

LEADERS APPEAR AT PZPR ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCES

AU201215 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 15 March on pages 1 and 2 carries a 7,000-word summary on the PZPR voivodship accountability conferences at Nowy Sacz and Leszno which took place on 14 March and at which leading PZPR officials spoke. The same paper, on 16-17 March, on pages 1 and 2 carries two reports of 900 words each on two more accountability conferences which also took place on 14 March at Elblag and Wloclawek Voivodships.

In the 15 March summary, PZPR Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak, speaking at the Nowy Sacz accountability conference, is cited as saying: "Reflections on the nature of the party must be preceded by ideological work, understood not only as verbal activity, but as an understanding of the matters we wish to serve." Speaking about the coming 19th Central Committee plenum, Kubiak is reported as saying that this will be a plenum devoted not to a social stratum, but to the role of human thought in changing the world, this thought being one of the basic elements of Marxism.

At the Leszno conference, Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek is reported as saying that the most important front of struggle will be the economic front. "One must create a climate of good work at every work post, save everywhere, and care for the quality of products."

In the report beginning on page 1 of TRYBUNA LUDU of 16-17 March, Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski is reported as saying at the accountability conference of the Elblag Voivodship: "In implementing economic reform, the party's task is to see to it that wages are commensurate with the amount of work put in. This also applies to the engineering cadres." At the end of his speech, Bednarski is reported as appealing to the work forces present at the conference to keep to the deadline for inaugurating new paper-making equipment at the cellulose plant in Kwidzyn, because this has a huge importance for education, culture, and the press, all of which are currently experiencing a paper crisis.

The report on page 2 reports on Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski speaking at the Wloclawek accountability conference.

NATURAL GAS PROBLEMS, SOVIET CONDITIONS VIEWED

LD201534 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) which gathers on March 21, will debate on the fuel and energy programme for the Polish industry until the year 2000.

Among its two alternatives of the development of the coal industry in Poland, the minimum one assumes the completion of the mines now under construction, with an expected 18 million tonnes yearly output, to give 195 million tonnes of total yearly output of the coal industry in 1990 and 2000, hardly any more than today.

The second alternative provides for building six more mines with an eventual output of 20 million tonnes a year, to give a total output of 21 million tonnes of coal in the year 2000.

Both alternatives assume a six-day workweek in the coal industry.

In the years to come, Poland will have to increasingly rely on brown coal. The Belchatow, Szczercow and Lubatow coal deposits will allow to raise the output to 74 million tonnes in 1990 and nearly 81 million tonnes in the year 2000.

But Poland may face problems with natural gas. Shortage of pipes in the last few years cut down the search for gas, and no major increase of home-extracted product may be expected, especially that the present output covers less than half of the demand.

The deficiency is made up by imports from the USSR, but to raise them above the agreed 7.4 billion cubic metres in 1990, Poland would have to help the Soviet Union build gas pipelines.

Given the fixed level of 13 million tonnes of oil and two million tonnes of oil products imported yearly from the USSR and agreed to be kept so until 1990, greater supplies will have to be obtained by bigger imports from the West, and will reach some 23 million tonnes by the year 2000 (up from 16 million tonnes this year).

The first alternative provides for raising Poland's power potential until the year 2000 by nearly 20.5 thousand megawatts, including nuclear plants of more than 7.8 thousand megawatts total power. Under the second alternative, the country's power industry would get more than 25 thousand megawatts.

Maximum supplies of domestic fuels in 1990 will land at 225 million tonnes (in conventional units), and at 250 to 270 million tonnes in the year 2000, depending on the alternative adopted. Estimated demand at the time will be nearly 320 million tonnes.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU2011113 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16-17 Mar 85 pp 1-2

['B.K.' report on the 15th March national conference of scientists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] How to break the inability complex, why our economy's dramatic needs are not encouraging initiative and industriousness, what to do to make technological progress increase the national income -- these problems were the topic of a conference of scientists and industrial representatives.

Members of the party and state leadership, members of the Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technological Progress, representatives of the Polish Academy of Sciences, rectors of technical colleges, and directors of production plants and research centers took part in the conference. It was chaired by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Many such meetings have taken place, the premier said. This time it is a joint conference of scientific representatives, in other words people who create new values, and of industrial representatives, people who should know how to make use of these values. Today the point is for both sides to ask each other why there are no visible economic results, despite the large potential, many specialists, and good industrial plants and research centers. What is encumbering and blocking industrial development, which should be based on modern technological solutions? To what extent does the economic reform encourage innovations, and how does it delay them? What should be changed in economic mechanisms, regulations, and habits in order to speed up the country's development?

An inability complex has arisen, only partly justified by the lack of adequate resources for economic development, W. Jaruzelski said. We do not want to diminish the importance of this shortage. However, let us consider how to use what we do have at our disposal. Let us recall the seventies. At that time resources and production licenses were bought, but that period did not bring results commensurate with the resources put in. Now we must reach for the most valuable reserve -- human ability. After all, the intellectual potential we have is huge. I hope that the next Central Committee plenum, devoted to the intelligentsia, as well as the Scientific Congress due to take place this fall, will encourage the use of this potential.

During the interval, W. Jaruzelski met with a group of distinguished creators -- inventors and rationalizers -- and of organizers of inventiveness. During a direct conversation, the inventors shared experiences from their activity so far, and spoke about the new technologies and constructions of which they are the authors, as well as the obstacles they are encountering while introducing their projects.

Premier W. Jaruzelski turned to the participants, saying that the meeting with this body is an expression of recognition of everyone who has made an eminent contribution to economic-technological progress in many spheres. Present today are representatives of several generations of inventers and rationalizers, both distinguished and scholarly, whose achievements possess great significance, and practical rationalizers who are solving concrete but exceedingly important and necessary technical problems. Inventors are people who not only have knowledge and talent at their disposal, but also possess character, ideology, patriotism, and a desire to serve the country energetically.

Particular respect should go to those individuals who are self-motivated and who overcome numerous difficulties to achieve such meaningful results.

The spheres of research and technological progress cannot be discussed merely in terms of material results, W. Jaruzelski said. Technological progress involved humanitarian goals. It facilitates life, liberates man from work that is heaviest and harmful to health, and aims to iron out the differences between physical and mental work.

We have almost 400,000 engineers, relatively more than some countries which are richer than Poland. These include many people who are very talented. Even so, the question arises: Why talents and not enough patents? Why is there such a disproportion between possibilities and their materialization? One must remember that technological progress and the work of those who create it possess national importance and are the primary reserve of our economy.

In the afternoon, there were talks by problem teams. These dealt with: the principles of 1986-90 scientific-technological policy, the mechanism and instruments of reform, cadres policy in scientific research and development establishments, and scientific-technological cooperation with foreign countries.

Tomorrow there will be a plenary discussion, a report by the chairmen of the problems teams, and a summing up of the conference.

W. Jaruzelski gave the assurance that the material from this meeting will be submitted to the Government Presidium in order to make the appropriate decisions.

BRIEFS

OPALKO IN TARNOW -- PZPR Politburo member Stanislaw Opalko chaired the 6 March plenum of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee, which approved materials for the accountability conference in that voivodship. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

WOZNIAK AT WARSAW CONFERENCE -- Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, attended a 9 March accountability conference of the PZPR Committee of the Warsaw district of Wola. [Summary] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Mar 85 p 4 AU]

KALKUS, SWIRGON IN PILA -- Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Waldemar Swirgon, Central Committee secretary, took part in the 9 March Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability conference, which noted a steady rise in industrial output and a record harvest last year. [Summary] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Mar 85 p 4 AU]

SIWAK, ORZECHOWSKI IN CHELM -- PZPR Politburo Member Albin Siwak and Candidate Member Marian Orzechowski visited the 9 March Chelm Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability conference, which focused on the positive results of the implementation of joint PZPR and ZSL agricultural policy. [Summary] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Mar 85 p 4 AU]

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed By Dascalescu, Others

AU201135 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, SR of Romania, Premier, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Arab Republic of Egypt prime minister, arrived in Bucharest at noon on an official visit to our country. The Egyptian guest is accompanied by representatives of certain ministries, counselors, and experts. The Egyptian premier was welcomed at Otopeni Airport, where the state flags of the two countries were hoisted, by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Alexandrina Gainuse, Stefan Andrei, and other officials. The national anthems of the Arab Republic of Egypt and of the SR of Romania were played.

Middle East Discussed

AU202045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/3/1985 -- On Wednesday, March 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on an official visit to Bucharest. The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Egyptian premier conveyed the Romanian head of state a warm and friendly salute on behalf of the President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, expressing the Egyptian head of state's high appreciation of the activity carried out by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu and the permanent support granted to diplomatic and political efforts for the establishment of a global, just, and durable peace in the Middle East. The Romanian president also conveyed a warm salute to the Egyptian president, as well as best wishes of success in his activity.

Pointing to the ascending course of the traditional Romanian-Egyptian relations, which have expanded and diversified in the spirit of the orientations set and understandings covenanted at top level, emphasis was laid on the fruitful collaboration between Romania and Egypt on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, as well as in other domains of mutual interest. With reference to aspects of the current world political situation, Romania's and Egypt's concern was expressed for the tension existing on a world plane.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the cardinal issue of our time was the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the ensurance of peace in Europe and the world over. In this context, it was shown that the beginning this month of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations was a positive factor, and the hope was expressed that all efforts would be made to reach appropriate understandings apt to contribute to the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race more particularly, to the prevention of the danger of war. In this context, the need was underscored for all states to work and contribute in an adequate form, to the successful unfolding of the negotiations.

A special place was given during the interview to the latest development in the Middle East. In this respect, the Egyptian premier presented the activity carried out by and the concerns of the Arab Republic of Egypt, of President Mubarak, with a view to settling the situation in the area.

The Romanian head of state underscored the significance of stepping up political and diplomatic actions in order to reach a global, just and durable solution in the Middle East, conducive to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, to the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, to the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. Moreover, it was stressed that, in order to solve the complex Middle East problems, an international conference should be called, under the UN aegis, in which all the parties concerned should participate, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as the Soviet Union and the United States of America, and all states which might contribute to the achievement of peace in the region.

In connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict, it was shown that the cessation of fights and all military actions were required, as well as an undelayed passage to negotiations for a peaceful solution to the litigious issues between the two states.

The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The resolve was expressed to consolidate Romanian-Egyptian cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, in the struggle for peace and understanding, for economic and social progress.

Dinner Hosted by Dascalescu

AU201927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/3/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner on Wednesday in honor of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of Egypt. In their toasts, the two prime ministers expressed the wish to further develop the relations of friendship and broad cooperation between Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world.

ENACHE MEETS ALFONSIN, BUSH, OTHERS IN BRAZIL

AU200910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0840 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Brasilia AGERPRES 20/3/1985 -- Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, personal representative of Romania's President to the festivities of inauguration of Brasilia's president, had interviews with Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Leon Febres-Cordero, president of the Republic of Ecuador, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, and Mario Soares, prime minister of Portugal.

On the occasion, exchanges of cordial messages were made between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the heads of the respective states, who stressed their interest in the Romanian foreign policy, in the contribution the Romanian head of state made to the settlement of the major issues of contemporary world. They also expressed their government's wish to work for the amplification of the relations with Romania, for the establishment of a climate of understanding, collaboration and peace in the world.

Petru Enache also had an interview with George Bush, vice-president of the United States, during which cordial greetings were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ronald Reagan. On the occasion, the two countries wish was expressed to develop the collaboration on all planes in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace and detente in the world.

JAPAN AGREES TO RESCHEDULE YUGOSLAV DEBT

OW201301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 20 KYODO -- Japan and Yugoslavia exchanged documents of agreement in Belgrade Wednesday on rescheduling repayment of Yugoslavia's debts to Japan. The agreement covers governmental loans due to be repaid at the end of last year and commercial debts.

The loans owed by the Bank of Yugoslavia to Export-Import bank of Japan amount to 770 million yen. In addition, Yugoslavia's dollar-based commercial debts amounted to about 3,607,000 dollars and its yen-based debts about 1.32 billion yen.

Yugoslavia will be allowed to repay all the debts in six semiannual installments starting December 31, 1988. The Export-Import Bank loans carry an interest rate of 5.75 percent per annum. The annual interest rate for the dollar-based debts is 11 percent and that for the yen-based debts 7.9 percent.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1515 GMT on 20 March also reports that an agreement pertaining to the payment of principal has been signed and that the SFRY will receive a credit of about 3 billion yen.]

BILIC VIEWS SOCIOPOLITICAL PROGRAM, LCY PLENUM

AU200928 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 85 p 6

[R. Kovacevic report]

[Excerpts] Unity has been created on the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. What we have before us now is only action....

This is the basic premise of the talks that Dalmatia's most responsible party leaders had with Jure Bilic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, yesterday.

This is the time of great steps. We have to change the situation; otherwise, there will be trouble....

Readiness Not To Step Back

This is how Bilic briefly and succinctly assessed the sociopolitical program of Communists shortly after the 16th session. In an attempt to induce a critical conscience, past debates contained much carping, defeatism, and doubts about the ability of the LC and the strength of its leaderships, including that of the LCY Central Committee, to change the situation for the better. One should overcome as urgently as possible the atmosphere of rally-like [mitingaski] democracy that fails to supply answers to questions that interest us and should create conditions for the LC leaderships to work effectively. In this respect, the information media must do much more than they previously have to create a mood of mobilization because we have the forces to get the country out of difficulties. However, the folklore of the street and gossip, as Bilic put it, has taken over in the papers and it has to be replaced as soon as possible with the folklore of spirit and of constructive action. This, however, still cannot be seen from some commentaries after the 16th LCY Central Committee session, Bilic pointed out.

Jure Bilic says that foreign journalists openly asked him whether the LCY Central Committee can act in the way Tito used to act and why there were no replacements at the last session of the leadership, as had been expected.

"Hardly anyone will be able to replace Josip Broz, but if the LCY Central Committee misses this opportunity to realize the conclusions it has voted for, then one will hardly find another solution for the situation in the country. And, since we, when voting for the conclusions of the 16th session, all agreed, nobody was even called to account...," Bilic said. "The LCY Central Committee now has the right to intervene. Provincial and republican central committees have to help a great deal now. True, the conclusions could have been better, but even the best text cannot replace action.

"We have been witnessing attacks against the revolution, against Tito," Bilic concluded. "Not one party leadership rose up in defense, apart from individuals. In this respect, one has to change behavior. You here," he said to secretaries and presidents of communal committees of the LC of Croatia and all of Dalmatia, "as well as in the LC Committee of Croatia must quickly change relations and methods of work. Without that the LC would become a sect, and self-managing socialism is not synonymous with the right that everybody does what he wants," Jure Bilic concluded.

BLOC DELEGATIONS' VISITS TO MOSCOW EXAMINED

LD202115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- Without the customary announcements and protocol, Moscow has hosted government delegations from Romania and Bulgaria during the past 3 days. The visits were working ones and lasted only 1 day. Judging by official announcements, the main talks were about economic exchange and cooperation. The Romanian Government delegation signed a new and improved agreement with the USSR on economic cooperation during 1986-1990, while the Bulgarian delegation continued its talks on concluding a long-term agreement on economic cooperation until the year 2000.

Preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political and Consultative Committee, due to have been held in Sofia in February this year at the level of head of party and state, were not omitted either. As is known, that meeting was postponed because of Chernenko's illness. In fact, according to a previously agreed program, the leaders of the East European countries ought to have met twice by mid-May, the first time at a routine meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the second time at a jubilee meeting in connection with the 30th anniversary of the treaty's formation and the agreement to extend it. It is uncertain now whether these two meetings will merge into one meeting with both working and celebratory functions.

During the talks between the delegations of the USSR and Romania and Bulgaria, a fair amount of attention was paid to implementation of the tasks of the June CEMA summit that coordinated measures toward further consolidation and cooperation expansion between the national economies of the member-countries. At this point the most topical question is that of coordination of the CEMA countries' economic development plans during the next 5-year period. In this connection, emphasis was placed on the great importance of the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of fraternal countries in reinforcing the international position of the socialist community as a whole and of every member country individually.

The Bulgarian delegation here exchanged views with its hosts about preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the BCP and the CPSU. The participation of Soviet and Romanian foreign ministers, Gromyko and Andrei, in the Soviet-Romanian talks is explained by the continued need to coordinate the activity of Moscow and Bucharest on the international scene.

It is interesting that neither of these two delegations, which included several members of the party Politburos, was received by the new CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev.

This has not exhausted the list of top-level talks and meetings in Moscow. Since yesterday GDR Foreign Minister Dr Oskar Fischer has been Gromyko's official guest. At the same time, USSR Defense Minister Marshal Sokolov had talks yesterday with Cuban Vice Premier and Defense Minister Raul Castro, while the Czechoslovak Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik is his guest today.

It is expected that government delegations from some other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries will soon arrive in Moscow to pay short working visits, but their arrival has not been announced officially.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH EFTA WORKING GROUP

LD210024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Liberalization of import regimes of EFTA member countries and adequate improvements in general schemes of preferentials of these countries for Yugoslav products were among main topics at the talks held at a meeting of a mixed working group for the promotion of trade between Yugoslavia and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which ended today. The meeting agreed that a number of joint talks of businessmen be held to consider possibilities for large sale of Yugoslav products in markets of EFTA countries. The meeting also considered possibilities of cooperation in the field of exchange of economic information and marketing research. The present volume of trade between Yugoslavia and the seven EFTA member countries (Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, and Portugal) lags behind Yugoslav export possibilities and large import potentials of these countries.

GENERAL SPEAKS ON RESOURCES FOR 9 MAY PARADE

AU200912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Boxed report on delegates' questions within the report on the joint session of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade 14 March]

[Excerpt] To Janez Lukac's question on how one is to provide resources for the 9 May military parade, Colonel General Ilija Radakovic gave the following answer: "According to the program, the parade will be much smaller than the one in 1975. The Yugoslav People's Army has provided resources of 450 million dinars to cover its expenses and the expenses of the territorial defense units that will take part in the parade."

POLITICAL BASIS OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY GROWING

LD210630 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 85

[From the "News of the Day" program]

[Text] Clericalism is not a recent phenomenon and has been in evidence in our area for centuries; however, on a political basis, the religious communities' activities among the young have become increasingly pronounced of late. This is why it is not surprising that clericalism in our area is the theme of today's round table meeting organized in Zagreb by the commission for religious and social questions and the center for social activities of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Croatia. Ivanka Lucev reports:

The introductory report at the meeting, which is attended by experts dealing with these problems and representatives of all the republics and provinces' youth organizations, was submitted by Vitomir Unkovic, secretary of the commission for relations with the religious communities of the Croat Assembly's Executive Council. He emphasized the topicality of the theme, especially in view of the recent increasingly frequent cases of misuse of faith for political purposes.

During a polemical discussion, attention was drawn to the historical origins and genesis of clericalism, without which it is impossible to assess the present clericalist trends in the religious communities' activities. Particularly topical and alarming today is the clericalist activity among the young through new forms of activity, public speaking platforms, and the religious press, and a variety of manifestations that are less and less religious. Increasingly aggressive activity is primarily aimed at the Catholic Church's younger members and this infrequently results in excesses in their behavior.

It was stressed during the discussion that greater attention must be given to the identification of religious feelings with national sentiments, an aspect neglected in some of the theoretical assessments of these problems. In our society, religion is each person's private concern and the church is separated from the school; therefore, there is no need to speak about the depoliticization of the church. In our political activities, it was stated in the discussion, it is necessary to achieve what Tito spoke of immediately after the war: The religious communities, in other words the clergy, must first behave in a patriotic manner, which is not a political matter.

Consequently, what is primarily needed is a detailed analysis of the causes of clericalism in our region in order to gain a complete picture of this phenomenon and to identify the exponents of the social action aimed at suppressing it.

Today's discussion was organized as part of the preparations for the next conference of the young on the topic "Ideological Trends Among the Young."

IDEA OF MILJC NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REJECTED

AU202150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 85 p 4

[J.P. report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 13 Mar -- Briefing members of the council of the republic on the basic premises of the draft long-term plan of Slovenia, Dusan Sinigoj, president of the executive council, pointed out that the focus is placed on an aggressive development policy, technical-technological modernization, and restructuring the economy and enabling it to more successfully join the international division of labor.

Matej Bor warned that if a thermoelectric power plant in Milje, near Trieste, were built, it would dangerously pollute the entire region and a large section of our Adriatic coast. The executive council president, Sinigoj, replied that our country will not agree to such a construction and that, anyway, the Italian side claims that nothing is officially being undertaken in the direction of the possible construction of the thermoelectric power plant. In addition to this, Sinigoj said that the executive council is preparing a list of all polluters in the republic and that a satisfactory solution for dumping waste from the Krsko nuclear power plant will also be found.

'USTASHA TERRORIST' IN OSIJEK INDICTED

AU201648 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Osijek, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Osijek District public prosecutor has sent to Osijec District Court an indictment against Ustasha terrorist Ivo Tubanovic, 36, of Djakovacks Selca. The indictment says that Tubanovic, as a worker temporarily working in the FRG, in Stuttgart, in the spring of 1982 became a member of the Ustasha terrorist organizations Hrvatsko Narodno Vijece and Hrvatsko Borbeno Zajednistvo and joined in the implementation of their aims to separate the SR of Croatia from the SFRY by terrorist actions, force, and other anticonstitutional means.

The indictment says that with the intention of causing confusion and alarm and endangering the people, in 1983 and 1984 he procured a total of eight time bombs from Stjepan Deglin, against whom separate criminal proceedings have been initiated, and together with Ante Davidovic, he embarked on terrorist actions. The indictment says that on the night of 3 April 1983, Tubanovic set a timed explosive device at a supporting column of the office and apartment building in Djure Djaovica Street. The bomb exploded at 2:35 on 4 April and damaged the building. Nobody was injured because nobody was in the vicinity. Shortly before that he also placed a time bomb in an office and apartment building in Lenin Street in Vinkovci, which for unknown reasons did not go off. On the night of 25 August 1983, he placed explosives in a trash bin near the roof support of the INA gasoline station in Partisanska Street, Slavonski Broad. They went off on the morning of 26 August. Again nobody was injured, and fortunately the tank containing 9,500 liters of gasoline was not damaged.

The district public prosecutor of Osijek accuses Ivo Tubanovic of carrying out the aims of the emigre Ustasha terrorist organization, to wit, winning as many people as possible for hostile activities against the SFRY and, on his arrival from abroad in 1983 and 1984, of bringing in and distributing publications with a hostile content.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD222258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 20 Mar 85

["Geneva Talks: After First Week -- By Branko Stosic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- The latest developments in the renewed Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva query the extent to which the two superpowers are genuinely committed to reaching an agreement on the limitation, and subsequently, the reduction of their nuclear arsenals, or, if they are just manoeuvering to win points in the world and their domestic publics.

The first week of the renewed talks was overshadowed by speculations whether Moscow would accept the proposal of a Soviet-U.S. summit unexpectedly suggested by Washington after the death of Konstantin Chernenko. In principle, the Soviet Union is interested in such a meeting, but wants guarantees that an eventual Gorbachev-Reagan meeting would yield at least some substantive results.

Moscow makes no secret of its caution in respect to the sudden turnaround in U.S. behavior towards the Soviet Union. It has not yet clarified the true political position of the U.S. President, who, on the one hand, accuses the Soviet Union of being the present-day "evil empire" which must be eliminated once and for all, and, on the other hand, says he wishes to meet with Gorbachev as an equal and respected partner and discuss the key questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation.

The fate of the talks is being linked more and more with a possible U.S.-Soviet summit. The Soviet Union, however, wishes the talks to take a more efficacious course, regardless of whether it accepts or rejects Reagan's suggestion on holding a summit meeting.

For thirty years Washington and Moscow and their military-political allies have been playing a game of nuclear ping-pong without once making any commitments to mankind. However, it is in the interest of the world as a whole that the U.S. and the Soviet Union devote more attention to humanity's future and the preservation of peace than to the monetary balance of power and the political interests of their blocs.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT LUSAKA BEGINS VISIT

LD192226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- President of the UN General Assembly session Paul Lusaka arrived here this evening on the Yugoslav Government's invitation. The Zambian diplomat and delegate to the world organization was elected to the post at last year's session. During the visit the senior UN official will have talks with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and other Yugoslav officials.

Received By Mojsov

LD210023 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 20 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Participation of a large number of heads of state or government at the formal session of the General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the U.N. would be a strong manifestation of political support to the world organization, principles and aims of its Charter.

This was noted at talks in Belgrade today by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Yugoslav committee for marking of this anniversary of the U.N., Lazar Mojsov, and by president of the U.N. General Assembly and chairman of the preparatory committee for marking of the 40th anniversary of the U.N., Paul Lusaka. Mojsov and Lusaka pointed to the need of taking steps towards making possible for the U.N. to continue to serve the international community for the maintenance of peace and promotion of international cooperation in all spheres. The concept and character of the celebration of this anniversary should be subordinated to those aims, it was noted at the talks.

CAMBODIA'S KHIEU SAMPHAN ARRIVES 14 MARCH

LD141503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived here today for a working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. During his stay in the SFRY Khieu Samphan will meet and have talks with a number of Yugoslav officials.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD152114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks with Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, today.

ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 MARCH

LD210341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Algerian Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN), headed by member of the Standing FLN Central Committee Secretariat Abderrazak Bouhara, arrived here today. The delegation, in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) was greeted at Belgrade airport by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac and head of the sector for international cooperation Borisav Milicevic.

SUKOVIC MEETS DEPUTY GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD210346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Mijat Sukovic received Guyanese vice-premier and Director of the State Planning Commission Haslyn Parris here today. The ensuing talk focused on the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries, and especially cooperation in the fields of agriculture, the timber industry and energy.

FEDERAL FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY VISITS TOGO

For Lome reportage on the visit to Togo by a delegation led by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic, including Bojanic's meeting with Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema and the meetings of the Yugoslav-Togolese Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, see the Togo subsection of the West Africa section of the 19 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.